





## JORDAN TIMES

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## Jordan construction industry moves towards greater standardisation

By Rami G. Khouri  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12 -- Domestic moves to bring some order and standardisation to Jordan's construction and engineering sector are now dovetailing nicely with parallel moves, originating in Europe, to bring Jordan into the mainstream of the international construction industry.

The net result will be that Jordan will likely emerge as an increasingly important Arab centre, both in terms of construction materials and systems as well as the underlying legal codes of practice and ethical obligations that bind the three partners in any engineering and construction job—the client, the consulting engineer and the contractor.

On the domestic front, the three-day symposium held here last November to discuss all aspects of the construction business ended with a series of general recommendations and the appointment of a three-person committee to follow things up. That committee, composed of the Minister of Public Works, and the presidents of the contractors and engineers associations, unfortunately has not met yet, a matter that the President of the Jordan Engineers Association, Mr. Ibrahim Abu Ayyash, says is rather disconcerting, though he does expect the committee to get off the ground soon.

He told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week that there is an urgent need to formulate and apply "a system of unified codes of practice for the entire construction industry," something that is now lacking in the country.

What happens today, he said, is that an engineer designing a building will apply whatever code he or she learned at university, or perhaps the concrete code of the Federation of Arab Engineers, which the Jordanian government has established as binding on its own building contracts.

The Jordan Engineers Association has followed suit to some degree, when several months ago it asked all local consulting engineering offices to apply the Federation of Arab Engineers concrete code, with local modifications, to all jobs undertaken in Jordan. While this is a strong suggestion, it is not binding upon individual engineers, Mr. Abu Ayyash said, and there is a need to agree on a unified code for the Jordanian construction sector.

"This is particularly important from the safety point of view," he said, "because even in such key areas as electrical installations in homes and offices, we do not have a unified code for the country, and from the safety point of view this should be one of the first things to be looked at."

Thus while an engineer may use the Arab or any foreign (usually Western) code in undertaking his or her design work, that code has no ultimate legal validity if the

building in question should prove defective or unsafe, as has happened in some cases already, including in structures commissioned by the government.

"Not only does a set of construction codes help improve the safety of all structures and protect the integrity of the engineers, it also gives the industry as a whole a clear legal basis upon which one can measure its performance," Mr. Abu Ayyash said.

Among the areas where precision is now required, he said, are establishment of a "proper and fair relationship" between the client, the engineer and the contractor; classification of Jordanian contractors according to their capabilities and experience; and the promotion of local industries feeding the construction sector.

"You open a contracting business here just as you open a grocery store," Mr. Abu Ayyash said, adding that "the whole process of construction and engineering has to be properly managed, without any loose parts."

A large committee of some 30 members representing all parties concerned with the local construction industry is being established to work on a Jordanian set of construction codes, in close cooperation with the Building Materials Research Centre of the Royal Scientific Society, though they may take several years to be ready.

What Mr. Abu Ayyash now wants to happen is for the government, acting through the prime minister, to designate a national committee or an advisory board for construction codes, and empower it to designate which codes are to be the operative ones in the country for the various parts of the business.

Already, however, a "Jordan international committee" comprising several key figures in the construction sector, including representatives of the RSS, the Public Works Ministry, the two universities, the Standards Department and the engineers and contractors' associations, has been set up to act as the vehicle by which Jordan's efforts to come up with a set of national codes will be harmonised with long-established international efforts in this area.

This effort has been spearheaded most recently by Mr. Andrew Short, a British engineer with over 30 years' experience in the European drive to formulate a set of international building codes.

After several private visits to Jordan during the past two years, Mr. Short decided it was important to bring Jordan into the Euro-International Committee for Concrete, the world's leading body in the field of promoting the international adoption of unified construction codes. The Euro-International Committee for Concrete, better known by its original French title, Comité Européen de Béton (CEB), now has 36 members throughout the world, with the only two Mid-

dle Eastern members being Lebanon and Iran, both of whose construction industries are in a rather haphazard shape these days.

Jordan has now been accepted as the newest member of CEB, a move that might not immediately send the citizenry dancing in the streets of downtown Amman, but nevertheless a significant achievement and acknowledgement of the relatively advanced state of the construction industry in Jordan as compared to the rest of the Arab World.

"The machinery now exists for Jordanian engineers to exert an influence on the formulation of international codes of practice in the building industry, and in this I think Jordan is taking a step forward on behalf of the entire Arab World," Mr. Short told the Jordan Times in an interview here this week.

The CEB came up with its first set of recommendations for a unified concrete code in 1963, which has since become the basis of most new European and international codes of practice. Mr. Short said. The second set came out in 1970, and starting in 1973 the CEB embarked on a new undertaking to come up with unified codes for the fields of safety of structures, concrete construction, and steel, masonry and timber construction.

The third edition of the CEB codes was published a few months ago, and now there is an international drive underway to harmonise the CEB recommendations with the American codes, particularly in the two areas where the CEB recommendations have emerged as model codes, that is concrete work and the safety of structures.

The CEB advisory committee will meet next month to get this effort under way as well as to review its own programme, and it is in these sorts of international gatherings that Jordan will now be represented for the first time, also signalling the return of Arab representation after the absence of Lebanon because of the war there.

Jordan's association with CEB will also give it access to two other important international construction industry bodies. One is known as the "liaison committee" which groups the CEB with the other six leading bodies doing a similar sort of job, including such groups as the Rotterdam-based International Council for Building Research, the European Committee for Steel Construction (in Paris), the International Prestressing Federation, the International Association for Shell Structures and, the oldest of all, the International Association for Bridges and Structural Engineering.

This liaison committee, Mr. Short explained, aims to ensure the same level of safety for all types of structures. As the outgoing president of CEB, Mr. Short has been deeply involved in its work, as he has with the work of the second such body, the Joint Council for Structural Safety (JCSS).

Established in 1972, the JCSS is a forum for agreeing on the basic principles of calculating the safety of structures, Mr. Short said.

The importance of Jordan's association with CEB and these other groupings is that the business of undertaking engineering and construction tasks across international borders becomes easier, more efficient, more safe and more inexpensive in the end, Mr. Short said.

"The harmonisation of design standards provides a common basis for the job to get done more efficiently by eliminating barriers to people from different countries working together," Mr. Short said, adding that "the application of construction codes also helps ensure that the public is protected and the state can carry out its task of enforcing the quality of buildings and, ultimately, the safety of its citizens."

Mr. Abu Ayyash shared that opinion, saying that "Jordan's membership in the CEB will obviously help us learn from CEB's achievements and will start putting our construction industry in line with that of the rest of the world, as it will also undoubtedly help improve our own Jordanian engineering and construction standards."

## Technology centre proposed for Amman

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN, Jan. 12--Jordan's bid to host the proposed Euro-Arab Centre for the Transfer of Technology, which is being established under the aegis of three-year-old Euro-Arab Dialogue, has now received some more support from a parallel but separate effort by a group of leading British companies that wishes to establish a similar unit in Amman.

Mr. Andrew Short, a British consulting engineer who has just stepped down after 30 years as head of the United Kingdom's Building Research Station, told the Jordan Times that a consortium of large British companies' industrial research departments has formulated and offered to the Jordanian government "a practical proposal to establish in Amman a centre of excellence for technology to give unbiased, experienced, expert advice on Arab investments being made in various sectors of the economy, with the view of serving the best interests of the Arab states and people themselves."

The centre would probably have to start with a mixture of Arab and British personnel, but eventually it would be run totally by Arab experts, he thought, and its task would be to assess the large-scale introduction of foreign technology now pouring into the Arab World in all sectors.

Mr. Short thought Jordan would be the ideal location to set up a centre to deal in such areas as the construction industry, computers and communications, while Egypt, for example, would be a logical site for a similar centre specialising in the textiles industry.

The consortium of British firms, one of which is John Laing and Sons Ltd, for whom Mr. Short acts as consultant, now proposes to undertake a more detailed feasibility study of the proposal, "to get a precise idea of what's needed in the Arab World and what the Arab states are willing to absorb and use and pay for in terms of a centre for technology excellence."

The British proposal in many ways overlaps with the Euro-Arab Dialogue's plan to establish a technology transfer and development centre, which Jordan has offered to host in Amman. The Euro-Arab Dialogue idea should be finalised within the coming three or four months, according to Jordan government thinking, and until then the British companies' proposal will sit on the back burner, possibly to be coordinated with, or incorporated in, the Euro-Arab Dialogue idea when it is given the final go-ahead.

R. G. K.

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## Snowbound in Wadi Musa

Having formally retired from service with the Jordanian reporter Ian Kellas set out recently to return to Brigs Egypt--only to make an unscheduled return to Amman, finding an intermittent series of articles from the world's not so hot spots, he explains in this article why he left the country.

By Ian Kellas  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN--I was going to describe the pleasures of a serene journey through the Gulf of Aqaba around Sinai to Suez on the "Saudi Moon." But then I did not expect to get to behind snow drifts in southern Jordan.

I regretted not having brought a propitiatory lamb the way we got to the top of the Sacrificial High Place in Petra. Pauline Jean (a French Canadian couple I had met on the bus from Amman) and I had gone up on Monday evening to watch the sun romantically beaming the purple crags of the ancient city. Ins turned white and disappeared rather abruptly behind some black clouds.

By the time we had scrambled back to the cave of our hosts across the valley from the main range of mountains, the howling and it had begun to spatter rain.

At four in the morning--time to get up if we wanted to catch the bus from the resthouse back to Aqaba--it was pitch dark but we could hear the roar of tumbling water down in the Our host, Awad, told us comfortingly that we had better get to bed. "You may get swept away if you try to cross now," he as a streak of lightning lit up a string of waterfalls along the cliffs opposite.

At seven it was still pouring hard, but we decided heroic make a break for it. Down in the main valley, completely dark the day before, yellow water was rushing down waist deep. It was waist deep because, being less athletic at that time morning than usual, I didn't make it across in one jump.

Petra is a bit eerie in the sunshine, but when it is come deserted in the gloom with water pouring down the fronts those marble-paper tombs, you get the distinct impression you are not very welcome. We paddled out way hurriedly if the glowering rock passage without stopping too long to the scenery.

Emerging an hour and a half later absolutely sodden, by forcing ourselves on the thought of drying on a warm bed at Aqaba, we were greeted at the door of the resthouse by a mid told us cheerily to relax because the road to the outside, from Wadi Musa (the village just beyond the old city of Petra cut off by snow).

We were the only visitors at the resthouse that day--other wiser and more mobile tourists having long since fled that legendary Jordanian hospitality was quickly turning to gear with the entire staff of the hotel on hand to ply us with cups of tea, and--as the situation became obviously hopeless large lunch for free.

They dried our clothes over the kitchen stove. And a plumber--who turned out to be a second cousin of the official--cooked us baked eggs and a small amount of meat, far and away the most cheerful person I have met since the worst news about the weather. He was a very nice man, rain broke off for a while, we could see that the hills of Wadi Musa were an unfamiliar white. "We have never seen snow for at least ten years," they all said.

Striding around the resthouse in a state of great anxiety the officer in charge of the Wadi Musa police force, a dashing red kaffieh, drawn up close, around his face concealing a bristling black moustache--he explained that his eleven-man brigade of constables had not had a crime with in Wadi Musa for months. "There is very little in Jordan," he said with evident disappointment, "even in Now at least there was a crisis. The roads were blocked telephone lines were down. We only had to wait for the Christie-style murder. I feel he would have committed it if we had been stuck any longer.

Our best piece of luck, however, was that Abu Riad stuck too. Large, with sloping shoulders, and a broad face with heavy-duty laughter, he is a professional caterer who Wadi Musa "for the day". His two most obvious tale cookery and poker. I benefited from his cookery and lot game of poker.

Abu Riad invited us to come and stay with him in his house on the outskirts of Wadi Musa. The first night the cold. So was the next morning. We were up at four in the hope that the road would have been cleared in time to catch a boat leaving later that day from Aqaba. We stood aro kitchen stove for hours until there was enough to light to the hills were still covered in heavy mist. We spent the rest day, cooking an enormous meal of chicken and spaghetti growing philosophical about our apparent abandonment as we sipped ank.

There were, however, a few distractions. At one point a of tracked army vehicles sped into the car park at the resthouse and manoeuvred around there very impressively at high speed. Salvation was at hand. But no. It appeared that this elements had got the better even of the Jordanian armed "You will be here for another 48 hours," the soldiers said tucked into a large meal at the hotel before speeding off mist once again.

Mohammad, the taxi driver always seemed to have ac knowledge that the road had just been cleared. His impatience to get to Aqaba may have had something to do with the fact I had an urgent date with his fiancée there. In any case we with him four times. The first time, we only just got outsi village and had to reverse back through the slush because a of trucks were buried up to their axles in the snow in the road. The next time a bit of the hillside had slipped do was blocking the way ahead.

All in all we were getting resigned to the thought of sp the whole of the holiday playing cards in snow-bound Wadi when suddenly the sun appeared--on the third day. Wadi we found the little desert village transformed into an alpine. The snow had not had the effrontery to cover the ver nobly peaks of Petra but it was everywhere else. Donkey around looking at it in a bemused stare. Only the night w at the resthouse standing outside his tent in bare feet said didn't think it was cold.

True to form, Mohammad bundled us in his taxi and ignoring all the advice of the people in the village. "If the closed we'll open it ourselves," he boasted. And we did. A bulldozer with a snow plough may have helped us at least, we found the snow piled high up along the side of d with only a narrow track cut through the middle. In some the snow was well over the top of the car.

We met the bulldozer as we reached the highest pass, an followed a scene of great jubilation. Everyone shook hat everyone else and the escorting policemen threw snow each other. When we got to Aqaba, Mohammad was hero's welcome by his colleagues at the taxi office. But my Moon" had left for Suez the day before.

## Building for the future

The oil-rich states up and down the Gulf, which have been undergoing unprecedented physical transformations in the past few years, are littered with prestige buildings--not all of which can be judged unqualified successes. Some of them have turned out to be white elephants; others have started to crack and crumble very soon after their completion. They are monuments to the credo: "Build, build, build."

Jordan, though not oil-rich, has also been experiencing a building boom, particularly in the area around Amman. The rate of growth in new construction activity in the Amman-Zarqa area between 1974 and 1975 was a staggering 78 per cent; between 1975 and 1976, there was a further 52 per cent growth. Since then, of course, building has begun to fall off with oversaturation.

Some critical observers have mixed feelings about some of the results of this boom. Many of our own readers probably have their own favourite local monstrosities, or their tales about new houses with crooked walls and loose fittings and overflowing drains.

That is why we welcome the moves, described elsewhere on this page, to standardise building procedures and generally place Jordan in the forefront of Middle East states with sound and intelligent planning and building codes.

Amman itself may end up serving as a kind of regional centre for the enforcement of uniform building practices. That will be a development to be welcomed everywhere in the region where oil wealth is having such a dramatic effect on the landscape.

In a way perhaps, we should count ourselves lucky not to have been rich enough to erect the sort of Taj Mahals favoured by some of our neighbours, and fortunate also to be wise enough to see that it never happens here.

Bravo to all concerned in this latest effort to apply technology to our own needs.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Jordanian newspapers Friday discussed the impact of the current events in Iran on the Arab-Zionist conflict in the light of Iranian Prime Minister Dr. Shapour Bakhtiar's policy statement in Parliament on Thursday. The newspapers welcome Dr. Bakhtiar's assertion in his speech that Iran would cut oil supplies to Israel and would support the Palestinian people's efforts, to secure their legitimate rights.

AL RA'I describes the prime minister's announcement as clearly aligning Iran with the Arab countries in confronting the Israeli aggression in no less effective manner than the Arabs themselves--a step that should be appreciated and encouraged.

AL DUSTOUR says the Iranian prime minister was articulate when he declared that Muslim Iran would stand by the Palestinian people and would deprive Israel of Iranian oil. In this context, the newspaper adds: "We can understand the Israeli prime minister's statement Thursday that the new situation in Iran has changed the 'strategic' equation in the Middle East, meaning, without doubt, that by throwing its political, economic and international weight behind the Palestinian people Iran would greatly change the balance of power in their favour against Israel."

The newspapers' editorials urge the Iranian people to give Dr. Bakhtiar's government a chance, warning the opposition front against a possible takeover by the Shah-supporting army that might herald a military dictatorship and a battle of "final liquidation" between the army and the opposition itself.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Lectures

The Goethe Institute presents two lectures by Prof. Udo Kullermann at the Department of Architecture at the University of Jordan. The first lecture is at 3:00 p.m. and is entitled "The Bauhaus in the Focus of Interest of Cultural and Political Discussion", and the second is at 5:00 p.m. and is on "Architecture and Its Expression of Political Power since the Thirties."

### Painting Exhibit

An exhibition of paintings by Egyptian artist Ahmad Chiha is on display at the Art Gallery of the Ministry of Culture and Youth. Open from 9:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 to 7:00 p.m. Today is the last day.

### Puppet Theatre

The Damascus Puppet Theatre presents a one-hour show in Arabic entitled "Jamileh and the Fox" at the Haya Arts Centre. The show will be presented three times starting at 11:30 a.m. and ending at 3:30 p.m. Tickets available at the Haya Arts Centre.

### French Film

The French Cultural Centre presents a film Rene Allio entitled "Les camisards" at 7:30 p.m. French version with subtitles in Arabic.

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# Damas-Scene

Compiled for the Jordan Times by Pat McDonnell

(Week of Jan. 13 - 19)

## EXHIBITS

**FRIDAY, Jan. 13:** An exhibition of 35 oil paintings by Syrian artist Ghazi Khaldi, director of the Damascus Artists' Association, will be held at the Soviet Cultural Centre for one week under the patronage of Ghazi Khaldi, director of the Damascus Artists' Association.

Exhibitions open for six days at the British Cultural Centre 10 p.m. under the title of "Health Care Building in Britain" British Medical Periodicals. Hours: 8:30 a.m. - 6:30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 16:** An exhibition of prints will open under the title of "Famous Paintings from Dresden Museums" at 6 p.m. at the German Democratic Republic Cultural Centre.

An exhibition of 30 surrealist works by Syrian painter Ziad al-Najjar will open at 6 p.m. for 10 days at Al Sha'b Gallery. Hours: 10:30 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. daily except Friday.

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17:** A major exhibition featuring impressive oil paintings and drawings by the Syrian artist Ghazi Khaldi will be held at the French Cultural Centre. A reception will be held at 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre. A reception will be held at 6 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

Mr. al-Najjar has had more than six one-man shows, his works are in the collections of museums in Berlin, Kuwait and Beirut. The exhibit will continue to Jan. 30. Hours: 10:30 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 4 - 7:30 p.m.

**FRIDAY, Jan. 18:** "Scenes from Damascus, Jordan and Old Egypt" will be the title of the collection of water colours by James Lamantia, visiting professor of architecture at the University of Jordan, at the American Cultural Centre. The exhibit closes Jan. 19.

## CONCERT

**FRIDAY, Jan. 18:** Visiting professors from the Moscow Conservatory of Music will present an evening of classical music at 8 p.m. at the Music Salon of the Soviet Cultural Centre.

## LECTURE

**WEDNESDAY, Jan. 17:** "Human Rights in Islam" is the title of a lecture to be delivered by Dr. Abdul Aziz Said at 6 p.m. at the American Cultural Centre. Dr. Said was born in Syria and is a professor of international relations at American University, Washington, D.C. (in Arabic).

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## BOOK REVIEW:

# Palestinians under occupation

**Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza: Report of the National Lawyers Guild 1977 Middle East Delegation. Published by the National Lawyers Guild, New York, 1978. 143 pages.**

The following review of this important report is reprinted from the Winter 1978 edition of *The Link*, newspaper of the Americans for Middle East Understanding (Room 771, 475 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. 10027).

The Israeli Government has been repeatedly charged with violating the human rights of Palestinians in territories under its control. This book analyses those charges in a framework of international law. Its origins are as noteworthy as its contents.

In 1975 the National Lawyers Guild called upon its members to check into some of the more frequent allegations that Israel has, among other things, illegally settled its own people on Palestinian property in the occupied territories; has refused to let Palestinians displaced in the 1967 fighting return to their homes; has expelled prominent Palestinians; and has imposed collective penalties on the innocent and has used torture to extract "confessions."

Concerned members undertook a systematic examination of pertinent documentation. After two years of homework, the Guild sponsored an investigative team of ten lawyers—including three women and four Jews—from across the United States to make on-the-spot inquiries. In July 1977, they went to Lebanon, Jordan, Israel, the West Bank and Gaza to hold interviews, make observations, acquire additional documentation, and evaluate their findings. Upon their return they reviewed available sources, including Israeli periodicals, U.S. State Department reports, Congressional Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), Amnesty International, the London Sunday Times field studies, the Swiss League for Human Rights and the U.N. Special Committee to Investigate Israeli Practices Affecting the Human Rights of the Population of the Occupied Territories.

*Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza* is the fruit of those studies and that trip, plus some supplementary 1978 data. It is the last of several successive revisions based on recommendations by a great variety of people involved in, or specializing in, the realities under consideration. Reaction was received from Israeli contacts, which resulted in clarification of several points. All facts and issues were scrutinized in Lawyers Guild seminars and debated in meetings large and small, leading up to this, the final version.

### Weighty Theme, Light Touch

Replete with hundreds of footnotes, this concise volume's approach is a legal-judicial one. Its major emphasis is on the applicability of the Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War (the "Fourth Geneva Convention") internationally adopted Aug. 12, 1949.

These factors, together with the book's rather ponderous title, may turn away some potential readers interested in international fair play but unversed in the technicalities of the law. It's important, therefore, to point out that its style is engagingly readable and free of unexplained professional jargon. Here are a few of its salient observations:

The Fourth Geneva Convention, hereinafter simply "the Convention," was ratified by Israel on April 10, 1951. Its Article 49 forbids the occupying power to "transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies." Instead, as the post-Camp David hassles have underscored, the Israeli government has encouraged its own citizens to settle in the occupied areas. It has aided the settlers financially, protected their incursions militarily and abetted their takeover of Palestinian properties. All this, as Cabinet Minister Moshe Kol expressed it, is to help enlarge "the future map of Israel."

Article 49 also prohibits "individual or mass forcible transfers...regardless of motive." Yet in the Gaza Strip, Israeli authorities have systematically destroyed homes and used other methods to "thin out the population" (Gen. Gazir's euphemism). Israeli publicists insist that evicted Palestinians are offered alternative

housing at a modest \$4,500 per unit. True, but uprooted families can't even meet the \$2,700 down payment with the \$800 the government offers in compensation for each residence it demolishes. Getting re-started in a new setting is, in any case, economically hazardous, often involving loss of UNRWA welfare services.

Article 4 of the Convention defines the people to whom the Convention applies. It is generally interpreted as entitling people who have fled their homeland at a time of invasion to come home to stay. Some Palestinians from abroad have, indeed, been given short-term visitation privileges. However, Moshe Dayan has insisted, "Israel will not permit the (permanent) return of the hundreds of thousands of West Bank residents who left the country before and during the Six Day War."

Before going into applicability of other Convention articles to the Israeli occupation, we should record the persistent efforts of the Guild team to discover and present the occupying power's justification of its behaviour. They tapped, for instance, an interview with Cabinet Secretary Aryeh Naor in which he told them: "it would be an act of anti-Semitism to say that a Jew could not settle in Judea and Samaria" (the ancient names for parts of the West Bank). They also quote him as saying: "Israel cannot be deemed to annex that which is rightfully hers...Jews cannot be barred from settling anywhere within their cernal preordained domain."

In other interviews the American lawyers confirmed the fact that the Israeli public is far from unanimous in its backing of its government's occupation policies. The delegation met with leaders of the Sheli Party which, on both ethical and pragmatic grounds, favors returning the Occupied Territories to the Palestinians in the context of a general peace agreement. Mapam (Zionist-Socialist) leaders told them of their opposition to the settlements. From representatives of the non-Zionist left they heard insistence on the Palestinian's right of self-determination. Contacts with Israeli lawyers (like Lea Tzemer) who make personal sacrifices and risk harassment and defamation to defend Palestinian clients, were sobering and rewarding. Other conversations further shattered any preconceptions of a monolithic Israeli public opinion.

Such perspectives, interwoven through the entire volume, give it a stereotype-destroying liveliness, which is one of its most refreshing qualities. These alone are worth the purchase price. Space limitations, however, require concentration here on the book's unique contribution to popular print: its delineation of the pertinent Convention articles in relation to the violations of which the Israeli Government stands accused. Please remember that its illustrative material accompanying each cited article is rich in human interest, sometimes dramatically so, and should be read to flesh out the bare-bones condensations below.

### Geneva Convention defied

Article 54 states, "The occupying power may not alter the status of public officials...in the occupied territories." Yet Israel has undermined the authority of mayors, especially those favoring the Palestine Liberation Organization, making citizens deal directly instead with the Israeli military governors on even such routine matters as transport licences and building permits. It has also taken school administration, utilities development and major taxing powers over from the city councils.

Says Article 57: "The occupying power may requisition civilian hospitals only temporarily and only in cases of urgent necessity for the care of military wounded and sick, and the needs of the civilian population." This has not deterred the Israeli government from converting three hospitals into military police stations. Other Palestinian hospitals, though unconfiscated, still have their problems. Unlike comparable Israeli institutions, they must pay taxes and high customs duties when buying new equipment. Palestinian doctors being trained abroad are not allowed to return to serve in the understaffed hos-

pitals at home. Nor is the Red Crescent permitted to raise funds or make normal drug purchases. Palestinian educational and social welfare agencies also suffer restrictions.

Under Article 33, "no protected person" (the Convention's standard phrase for "citizen of an occupied territory") "may be punished for an offence he or she has not personally committed. Collective penalties...intimidation or reprisals against protected persons and their property are prohibited." Article 53 further forbids "any destruction...of real or personal property belonging to...private persons, or...public authorities, or...cooperative organizations...except where...rendered absolutely necessary by military operations." In the eyes of the ICRC, Israel violates both these articles when it demolishes or seals up the homes or businesses of suspects, their relatives and neighbours without formal charges, trial, adequate warning or indemnity. In three cases whole villages were levelled. Prolonged curfews on entire communities frequently lead to untended fields and livestock deaths.

Among numerous other forms of collective punishment resorted to in reprisal against strikes and anti-occupation demonstrations is the closing of schools and teacher-training colleges for weeks at a time. This despite Article 50's insistence that "the occupying power shall...facilitate the proper working of all institutions devoted to the care and education of children."

"Protected persons...shall at all times be humanely treated, and shall be protected especially against all acts of violence or threats thereof and against insults and public curiosity." These generalizations from Article 27 have some bearing on most of the articles noted above. They relate more fully to those that follow.

Article 49's many provisions, some already quoted, include the prohibiting of "deportations...regardless of their motive." Even so, hundreds of Palestinian mayors, religious and labour leaders, school principals, teachers, heads of women's societies, student leaders, doctors, judges, lawyers, journalists and writers have been deported by occupation authorities. The Guild team, like the U.S. State Department, ICRC, U.N. Commission on Human Rights and many Israeli protesters, regards these expulsions as also violating Article 68's insistence that, even for security offences, "internment or imprisonment shall...be the only measure for depriving protected persons of liberty." It also sees the exiles as having been "used by the Israeli government to deprive West Bank and Gaza Palestinians of their indigenous established leadership."

Article 78 debars internment or house arrest (detention without trial) except "for imperative reasons of security" and then only through the first year after the "general close of military operations." Israeli authorities not only intern persons against whom evidence is too weak to sustain a criminal charge. They also, by not informing detainees of the grounds for suspicion, effectively deny the right of appeal that Article 78 insists upon.

### Of trials and prisons

The Guild lawyers have a natural professional concern for procedural rights in connection with trials, as asserted by Articles 64, 66, 71, 73 and 76. They therefore deplore the fact that in Israel "trials are sometimes not open to the families of defendants, let alone to the public or the press. In a number of cases attorneys have had gag orders placed against them, which make it illegal for them to discuss the cases under threat of severe penalties."

"Palestinians arrested in the West Bank and Gaza for security offences do not have the right to see an attorney during the period of their interrogation. The twenty-one day period during which the authorities may deny counsel can be extended indefinitely."

These latter practices further violate Article 72's provision that suspects "shall have the right to be assisted by a qualified advocate or counsel of their own choice, who shall be able to visit them freely and shall enjoy the necessary facilities for preparing the defense." The fact that, according to one Israeli lawyer, "charges against a suspect are not always revealed before the day of the trial (makes) preparation by counsel extremely difficult."

Prisoners, says Article 76, "shall enjoy conditions of food



Israeli soldier attacking a Palestinian school girl, Jerusalem, March 28, 1970.

and hygiene which will be sufficient to keep them in good health...They shall receive the medical attention required by their state of health." Barred from access to Israeli prisons, the Guild lawyers quote disconcertingly vivid descriptions of wretched, unhealthy conditions from Hebrew-language Israeli journals.

The whole question of Israeli torture of Palestinians is fraught with emotion. Article 31 debars "physical or moral coercion...against protected persons, in particular to obtain information from them or from third parties." Article 32 further proscribes "any other measures of brutality whether applied by civilian or military agents." Have the Israeli police, military and intelligence interrogators actually and as a matter of policy violated these articles? This is the inescapable implication of several reports from highly respected sources quoted by the Guild lawyers.

A 1970 Amnesty International statement on Israel declared: "We have...extensive material to support the assumption that torture does in fact occur...We have rarely...if ever...had such reliable material on which to base the establishment of...torture taking place—or not taking place—in a particular country." Since then, AI has not been admitted to Israel or the occupied territories. Its repeated requests that Israel conduct an investigation in cooperation with an international representative have gone unanswered.

The ICRC is in a somewhat better position to report, but it, too, is handicapped in providing an over-all evaluation. Article 76 gives detainees "the right to be visited by...the Red Cross." As early as 1968, such visits at Nabulus prison led to an ICRC account of the specifics of torture there. For years, however, Israel has prevented Red Cross delegates from seeing defendants during interrogation. Since 1970, prisoners have been forbidden to complain to the ICRC without first complaining to the military authorities. Also, while ICRC has a limited access to prisons, it is excluded entirely from interrogation centers of police stations and military camps where most of the torture allegedly occurs. In spite of these obstacles, more than 200 complaints of torture have been filed with the ICRC in Israel.

The most telling analysis of the subject is the exhaustive five-month Insight Team investigation published in the London Sunday Times of June 19, 1977. It concluded that torture does occur in at least six Israeli centres and has three aims: to extract information, to induce people to confess to crimes of which they may or may not be guilty and to persuade Palestinian residents to be passive. "Torture," the report stated, "is organized so methodically that it

cannot be dismissed as a handful of 'rogue cops' exceeding orders." All of Israel's security services—including those that report to the Minister of Defence, the Minister of Police and the Prime Minister himself—are implicated. The Sunday Times printed in full the Israeli protest to these disclosures, but rebutted all its charges of misrepresentation.

The Guild lawyers interviewed several Palestinians who claimed to have been tortured by both primitive and sophisticated methods. They examined their scars, questioned their attorneys, checked their reputations and compared their stories with information from independent sources. They also met with Mordecai Bentov, former Israeli Minister of Housing Development, and Moshe Amar, a Mapam member of Knesset, who substantiated many of the allegations, but were convinced that torture was rarely resorted to except when necessary. They cite Attorney Felicia Langer as stating that judges never believe torture has been used, even when marks of ill-treatment are plainly visible on the bodies of the accused.

"Since torture typically occurs in the presence of only the victim, the perpetrator and accomplices," says the Guild report, "it is difficult to prove." Nonetheless it feels it has gathered substantial evidence that Israel does use torture as one method of intimidating the population into leaving the occupied areas. It will doubtless continue to believe so until some unrestricted, responsible international investigation comes up with evidence to the contrary. Such an investigation, frequently asked for but so far refused by the Israeli Government, could clear up a lot of other doubts as well.

Reviewed by L. Humphrey Walz

### Reviewer's note

American readers who judge only by what reaches them through the media may conclude that the practices described in the Guild report are exceptional rather than typical. Private correspondence from both Jews and Gentiles who inhabit or frequent the occupied territories, however, tends to confirm the Guild team's judgments. Here is a paragraph from a recent letter. Names in the following account have been changed:

"I've been plodding through 'Gulag Archipelago' in English. Solzhenitsyn's descriptions of what the Russian government does to people it doesn't like have their parallels here. After midnight of 23 September, (Israeli) soldiers invaded Hanna's family's apartment and demanded to take 19-year-old Maryam with them. Her parents have hired a lawyer who has repeatedly tried to see Maryam but the prison authorities refuse, saying they haven't

finished questioning her. One day an unusual thing happened. A woman from the prison staff called Maryam's father and told him the family could visit her. So her sister, brothers, father and mother took off from school and work and went to see her. When they got to the prison, they were told this was impossible and that the woman who made the call would be punished. The mother fainted and the father pled with them so earnestly that they finally gave them 5 minutes to see her. She looked through a window at her siblings and the whole family is more horrified than before. Seeing her has confirmed all their fears of what is happening to her. When we visit the family we find them crying. They don't know what to do to get her out as any 'resistance' to the authorities is considered 'pro-PLO' and could add years to her imprisonment."

Note the tenacious lawyer and the sympathetic woman from the prison staff. They are among tens of thousands of Israeli Jews who are becoming more active in counteracting their government's occupation policies. It is hard to believe that the groceryman described next could have got out of jail in barely five weeks without help from such people.

"Last Sunday Yussuf, the 55-year-old greengrocer, appeared in church again. He had recently been released after thirty-four days in prison. He seemed about half his former weight and had many lumps and bruises. The family said it had taken him two days after his discharge to get oriented enough to be able to talk coherently. He has arthritis but was, he says, made to stand on one leg for twenty-four hours. He slept on the floor with four others in a cell for one person. The only water was in an inadequate toilet. He was hung up by his hands against the wall one night because he snored. He was repeatedly questioned and beaten. Why? A while ago a deaf old Arab who looked half sick and claimed his family was in great need asked Yussuf for some money. He didn't give him any right away but after several requests he finally felt the man really needed it so he gave him some. The military police arrested him. They made no formal charge, but claimed that the man was a PLO representative, so Yussuf was supporting the PLO."

The National Lawyers Guild's report on the "Treatment of Palestinians in Israeli-Occupied West Bank and Gaza" may be ordered from:

National Lawyers Guild Report  
P.O. Box 14023  
Washington, D.C. 20044

Payment of \$4.50 (cheques made payable to 'National Lawyers Guild') should be enclosed.

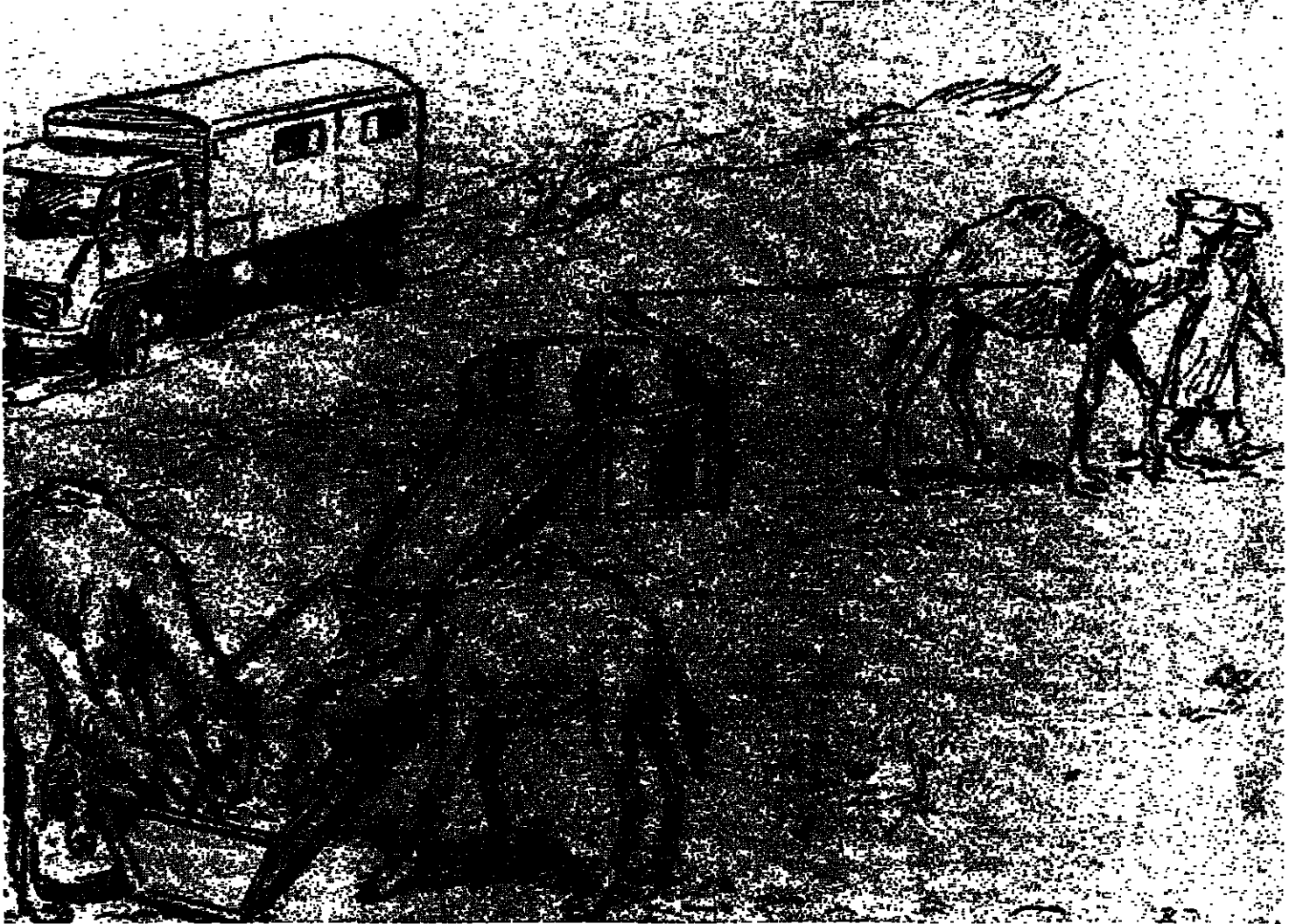


# Wells to the rescue of Saharan livestock



Hamburg, Germany—Inge and Ottomar Ameis (photo) from Hamburg, will be setting out for North Africa in the New Year with a special delivery of nine prefabricated high-grade steel wells as part of an unusual private aid mission. They and zoologist Dr. Hildegard Gauthier-Pilters have devised a scheme to rescue the drought-stricken dromedaries of the West Sahara and the nomads who rely on the ship of the desert. New wells to replace what are left of the

old are a key feature of the mercy bid. Water is fetched by conveyor belt from a depth of ten to twenty metres, then channelled, as our artist's impression (photo) shows, into a trough. The Hamburg couple were in Mauritania in 1976 and built two wells with their own money. This time funds have been provided by Hamburg churchgoers. (Photos DaD)



# The salt of the earth?

By Christian Tyler

The four-week strike by West German steelworkers for a cut in their working week to 35 hours has given quite startling emphasis to a trade union campaign that has been rumbling in Western Europe for some years but which has only recently surfaced in most countries.

The Ruhr strike, which, in customary German fashion, has been answered with a lock-out by employers, has put some 80,000 workers on the streets. A strike of this magnitude is normally associated with demands for more money than employers are willing to pay. But the fact that the mighty IG Metall has thrown its weight behind a claim for shorter hours will be giving employers—and not only in West Germany—much food for thought.

Of course there are special reasons for the steelworkers' claim. With their industry in general recession, steel unions are as much concerned about protecting their members' jobs as they are about increasing their purchasing power. It is no surprise that the biggest of the British steel unions, in drawing up its claim for this winter, has taken a very similar line.

While other British unions are slapping in demands for pay rises of 20 per cent or more, the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation says it wants only 8 per cent more on pay to keep up with the current rate of UK inflation.

That is a substantial enough increase compared with claims in, say, West Germany, but quite modest in the present British context, when many of the more powerful unions are doing their best to beat twice or three times the 5 per cent pay limit decreed by the Government.

The second part of the British union's claim—showing its affinity

Western trade unions, hampered by Government restrictions on pay rises and worried about gloomy unemployment forecasts, are putting more emphasis on a shorter working week. A strike for a 35-hour week is currently crippling the West German steel industry.

with its German sister—is for a cut in the working week, at a further cost estimated at 4½ per cent. This, says the ISTC, can and should be met out of the savings from the quite severe pruning of the steel labour force in recent years and from better performances by many of the men left behind.

As if to show that it means business, the ISTC has already decided to instruct its members not to work any more than eight hours overtime a week.

How successful that instruction will be remains to be seen. In the past unions have found it particularly difficult to persuade their members to refuse overtime working, which, in Britain at least, has become a way of life.

Many manual workers feel that they depend on those extra hours, and that pay rates for the standard 40-hour week remain too low: this is especially true of younger workers planning to marry and to buy their first house.

Whatever the reasons, the fact is that the British male manual worker puts in an average of 46 hours a week at his place of work, or six hours more than the national standard. This is one of the highest figures in Western Europe, and contrasts oddly with the fact that his productivity is among the lowest.

All across Europe, and in the United States too, the campaign for a gradual reduction in hours has gathered strength in the last 12 months. Trade unions have

become increasingly alarmed by the dismal unemployment forecasts put out by economic institutions. Unemployment has reached record heights in many countries, and shows little sign of abating. At the same time the numbers of people joining the labour market anyway for the next five years or so—are expected to be very considerable.

Unions are pessimistic about the longer term, too, believing that even if the unemployment due to recession will ease, "structural" unemployment—or the shake-out of jobs from declining industries—is becoming ever more problematical. Their fears have not been helped by some of the cruder predictions about what the micro-electronic revolution will mean for hundreds of thousands of manufacturing and office jobs.

Trade unions are therefore seizing upon what seems to them the only available solution: to use their industrial power to spread the available work around.

Two years ago the European Trade Union Confederation, prompted by the 2m-strong Transport and General Workers' Union of Britain, formally adopted the 35-hour week as a target. At the time, little notice was taken. But since then there have been scattered breakthroughs, as well as a great deal of scheming.

In Belgium for instance, public service workers won the promise of a 38-hour week. Some of the

big oil and chemical companies whose business is not intensive, also gave ground. But in general, demands for shorter week have been resisted. The British employment federation, the CBI, is worried about the consequences of a breakthrough in the says the cost of such a claim is too large to absorb and Britain at a further disadvantage. Employers suspect that any cut in standard working week will only as a pretext for security hours paid at premium rates.

The British Government has urged unions to take time working first. Britain only contemplate a cut in standard week if other moves at the same time, it says.

Certainly Ford Motor pace-setting negotiations. British workers, seemed to It refused absolutely to demand for a 35-hour week though it was prepared to with them for a 17 per cent and benefits rise.

Elsewhere in the UK, F ice engineers succeeded, long campaign of industry in winning an hours reduction that deal is said to be, costless—and it does not ely to increase employment.

Although the shorter variations like longer early retirement and leave—is clearly a trade off everywhere, it is like matter of several years in standard hours are generated. But the process is and if the West German workers win even part claim, that could be the general acceleration of dwagon.

Financial Times News-Features

## Power storage

Electricity cannot be stored in large quantities, but water can be held in reservoirs for hydro-electricity when demand peaks. The size of these installations is increasing, and one of the world's largest is under construction in North Wales.

By John Moss

The trouble with electricity is that it may be available at the touch of a switch, but it cannot be easily stored in large quantities.

It can be stored indirectly, however, as water in a hydro-electric pumped storage power station. Indeed, this is the only proved method of efficiently storing large amounts of energy for quick and easy conversion into electricity.

The system uses two reservoirs, one higher than the other. Water is pumped up from the lower to the upper reservoir when demand for electricity is low, usually at night, when electricity for pumping is cheaper. Then the water returns to the lower reservoir during the following day, driving water turbines to generate electricity when demand is high.

The largest pumped storage scheme in Europe and one of the largest in the world is now under construction at Dinorwic in Snowdonia, North Wales, where tunnellers from Britain, France and Germany have removed some 3m tons of slate from the heart of a mountain to create what Britain's Central Electricity Generating Board calls "the biggest man-made hole in Europe", linked with the outside by more than 10km of tunnels.

Because Dinorwic is in a national park, the cavern will house the six 300 megawatt turbine generators of the power station and their associated transformers and switchgear. The cavern is as long and half as wide as a soccer pitch, and higher than a 16-storey building. The total capacity of the station is comparable with that of a modern nuclear or fossil fuelled station.

The upper reservoir at Machyn, some 600 metres above sea level, is the highest in Britain. The lower reservoir, based on the natural lake of Llyn Peris, is being enlarged by the removal of millions of tons of slate debris dumped from now disused slate quarries. The station is due for completion in 1983 at an expected cost of £400m.

It will be used to meet peak demands on the CEBG grid and will act as frequency regulator for the entire electricity system in England and Wales. In an emergency the generators will be capable of supplying an output of 1,320 megawatts in 10 seconds, a much quicker response than is possible with any other type of power station. Speed of response makes pumped storage stations very useful for meeting sudden peak demands.

Careful steps have been taken to preserve the environment at Dinorwic, not only by putting the

power station and its connecting water tunnels underground but by landscaping and by carrying away the electrical output of the station through underground cables instead of by overhead lines. Steps are even being taken to preserve the rare Arctic char, a fish found in Llyn Peris.

Because it will be able to supply power when it is most needed, Dinorwic is expected to save some £40m worth of fuel a year when operating.

While smaller pumped storage stations have been used since the end of the last century to meet local peak demand, recent technical developments have increased the size and scope of stations, and the United States, Japan, the USSR and Italy are among countries now building stations of comparable capacity with that of Dinorwic.

For example, a 1,560 megawatt station is being built at Racoon Mountain for the Tennessee River Valley Authority, and a station of comparable size is under construction at Zagorsk, near Moscow, to meet peak loads from that city.

Scotland has two successful schemes of smaller capacity at Cruachan, near Oban, and at Foyers on Loch Ness, both of which have become tourist attractions, equipped with viewing galleries.

The size of generating units has increased from a few tens of kil-

owatts to approaching aawatts, the vertical distance between reservoirs may be 1,000m, and operational efficiencies have risen from 40 per cent to better than 80 per cent.

Most existing pumped installations employ reservoirs at different levels potential for this type of limited-to where exist for conversion to reservoirs, or where art reservoirs can be built. A storage develops, such run out and alternative sought where the sea is the lower reservoir, or man-made underground, used for water storage.

A special form of storage station may be where estuaries or sea suitable for tidal power advantage of tidal power maximum output varies moon's 28 day cycle at the earth's 24 hour cycle power may be deliver middle of the night.

So in considering schemes for such favor as the River Severn in the Bay of Fundy in possible design is for a scheme instead of a rage.

FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

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RECAST FOR SATURDAY, JAN. 13, 1979

## Your HOROSCOPE

in the CARROLL-RIGHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** The likelihood of arguments occurring under the influence of the full moon is strong. Try to be temperate in every situation. Avoid confrontations during the daytime. Even if you are in a position of planning important events.

**RIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Try not to argue at home. Avoid arguments. Be temperate in every situation.

**URUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Try to reconcile with an enemy. Be temperate in every situation. Be clever in handling any communications. Also, out to a fine place.

**EMINI (May 21 to June 21)** Don't be belligerent. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**COON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Busy yourself with improving health and appearance and stop feeling. A problem you are having requires more time to solve. Think constructively.

**EO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** Don't take on more work than you can handle. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**ARGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21)** Show others that you are a friend even though you may not approve of their actions. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**IBRA (Sept. 22 to Oct. 21)** You are socially minded. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**COPIO (Oct. 22 to Nov. 21)** Plan how to make your work more advantageous. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**AGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** You want to run your life from your obligations, but you would only lose out. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**APRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Avoid any conference with associates during day when you could argue, but the financial time is fine for such. Daytime is bound to be difficult. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**QUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Take care you do not off on any tangents and keep rooted to important work. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**ISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Work on your particular projects early and relegate fun with friends until evening. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

**SCORPIO (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** Work on your particular projects early and relegate fun with friends until evening. Be temperate in every situation. Be careful in driving. Avoid injury, expense.

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## Commercial success--or supersonic white elephant

### Blue skies ahead for Concorde?

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R) — The Anglo-French Concorde, long considered a supersonic white elephant, this month starts new routes in North America and Asia which could go far towards making the jet a commercial success.

Texas-based Braniff Airlines today flies Concorde for the first time on a domestic U.S. run. It will lease British Airways (B.A.) and Air France Concorde when they touch down in Washington from their London and Paris trips and then take them on daily return trips to Dallas.

Concorde won a U.S. certificate of airworthiness to enable Braniff to fly it this week.

On Jan. 24, Concorde starts three-times-a-week flights to Singapore, via Bahrain, flying the

colours of B.A. on one side and Singapore Airlines on the other.

B.A. officials see the opening of Asia to the supersonic jet and the lease arrangement with Braniff as heralding Concorde's financial coming of age.

Although B.A. and Air France are tight-lipped about any new Concorde routes under discussion, it is believed that Peking, Melbourne and Hong Kong may be next for B.A., and Jeddah and Tokyo for Air France.

Airline sources say also that B.A. may be considering the purchase of two more Concorde, to bring its fleet to seven. Air France flies four.

Concorde, developed and built jointly by British Aerospace and French Aerospatiale at a cost of \$3 billion over 15 years, has long been plagued with problems.

It carries only 100 passengers, compared with three times that for many other commercial liners, and its range is about 5,900 kilometres, half that of the giant jets. It is also costly to buy, and a fuel guzzler to run.

Another problem has been noise, which has chiefly affected its U.S. operations. Concorde's ear-shattering roar on take-offs prompted lawsuits and U.S. Government concern delaying for many years American approval of regular service to Washington and New York. And because of U.S. anti-noise laws, Braniff will have to fly its Concorde at subsonic speeds.

But Concorde's big selling point has been its speed of 2,320 km. per hour. This enables a businessman to eat breakfast in London, leave on B.A.'s 9.15 a.m. flight across the Atlantic and arrive in New York in three-and-a-half hours, or 75 minutes

before he left by the clock.

#### High hopes

When the first Concorde rolled off assembly lines ten years ago, the British and French had high hopes for the revolutionary plane.

The two state-owned carriers, B.A. and Air France, were the initial buyers, but Britain and France never thought they would be the only ones, as has so far turned out.

Nearly every major world airline had options to buy Concorde, but for various reasons—U.S. anti-noise laws, the plane's few seats and short range, and its high purchase and operating costs—all but two have dropped out. Only China and Iran still hold options, but it is unlikely they will ever take them up.

Of the 16 Concorde built, B.A. is flying five, on its runs to New York, Washington and Bahrain, and Air France four to New York, Washington, Mexico City, Dakar, Caracas and Rio de Janeiro.

The first two Concorde built have been relegated to museums in Britain and France and five others are finished, but unsold.

At present, B.A. is losing about \$34 million a year on its Concorde operations, but \$30 million of this is due to depreciation costs.

British Industry Department officials say discussions are taking place to enable B.A. to write off the depreciation, which would leave its operating loss at \$4 mil-

lion a year. And that could be substantially reduced, B.A. says, by the expected added income from the Braniff and Singapore runs, as well as other projected Asian and American services.

B.A.'s London-Washington run is flying at 60 per cent capacity, but with Braniff feeding Dallas passengers into the run to London, as well as Paris, the load factor across the Atlantic is expected to increase sharply.

B.A.'s Bahrain run has never been a success—one flight had to be cancelled because there were no bookings—but it has always been considered simply a first leg to future Far East service.

The London-Bahrain flights now run at about 30 per cent capacity, but that will increase when the Singapore service starts, and grow larger later when and if flights are extended to Australia and Hong Kong.

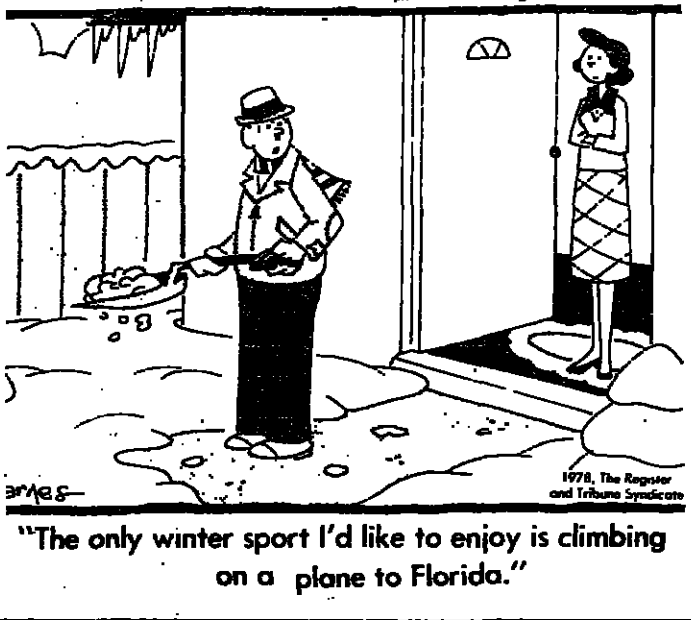
The Braniff and Singapore runs will increase the amount B.A.'s Concorde is used to about five hours operating time a day from the present three hours. B.A. officials say about 7.5 hours at 60 per cent capacity is needed to make the planes pay, provided depreciation is eliminated.

And with the possibility of new lease arrangements with other airlines—and the possibility also of B.A. flights into Peking and Air France into Tokyo—Concorde may be on its way to becoming a paying proposition.

## GRAFFITI

NO CAR LOOKS AS GOOD AS THE ONE LEAVING THE PARKING PLACE YOU NEED

## THE BETTER HALF By Barnes



## Carter's State of the Union speech scheduled for Jan. 23

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (R) — President Carter will deliver his annual State of the Union message on Jan. 23, the White House announced yesterday.

The State of the Union message to Congress and the nation summarises U.S. accomplishments and challenges, and signals the direction of administration policy for the months ahead.

Congress reconvenes for its 1979 session on Jan. 15. Mr. Carter is scheduled to present his budget to Congress the day before his State of the Union address, White House spokesman Jody Powell said.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed easier Friday with the severe disruption to industry caused by the road haulage drivers' dispute causing fresh selling, but some buying interest restricted falls. Dealers said. At 15:00 the F.T. index was down 2.5 at 475.0.

Falls among leading issues ranged to 6p and government bonds showed net losses of 1/8 point.

U.S. and Canadian issues firmed but gold shares declined with the bullion price.

## GOREN BRIDGE

**CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF**

Both vulnerable, as out and in. The bidding has proceeded: South West North East 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.6—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:** ♠A62 ♥Q85 ♦AQJ5 ♣1074 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.7—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:** ♠9852 ♥Q6 ♦A83 ♣AK107 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.8—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.9—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.10—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.11—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.12—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.13—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.14—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.15—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.16—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

**Q.17—As South, vulnerable, you hold:** ♠9852 ♥A8 ♦A76 ♣Q1076 The bidding has proceeded: North East South West 1 Pass 2 Pass

What do you bid now?

## Jordan Times Daily Guide

### BBC RADIO

GMT	13:00 News, Commentary
04:00 Newsweek	13:15 Europe
04:30 Where Angels Fear to Tread	13:30 Dice with Death
04:45 Financial News, Reflections	13:45 Classical Record Review
05:00 News, Pests Review	14:00 Sarah and Company
05:15 About Britain	14:30 Command Performance
05:30 Alphabet of Musical Cures	15:00 Radio Newsworld
05:45 The World Today	15:15 Saturday Special
06:00 Newsweek	16:00 News, Commentary
06:30 What's new	16:15 Saturday Special
07:00 News, News about Britain	17:00 News summary, Saturday special
07:15 From the Weeklies	17:45 Sports Round-up
07:30 The Voice of the Violin	18:00 News, News about Britain
07:45 Dice with Death	18:15 Radio Newsworld
08:00 News, Reflections	18:30 Play of the Week
08:15 News, Pests Review	19:30 This week, 1978
08:30 World Today	20:00 News, Commentary
09:30 Financial News, Look Ahead	20:15 People in Politics
09:45 Discovery	20:30 The Bee Gees Story
10:15 About Britain	21:15 The Book Programme
10:30 Matthew on Music	21:45 Moment Musical
11:00 News, News about Britain	22:00 News, Theatre, Call
11:15 New Ideas, Interlude	22:15 New Ideas: Reflections
11:30 The Frontiers of Endurance	22:45 Sports Round-up
12:00 Radio Newsworld	23:00 News, Commentary
12:15 Jazz for the Asking	
12:45 Sports Round-up	

### JORDAN TELEVISION

CHANNEL 3	CHANNEL 6
5:30 Quran	6:30 French programme
5:45 Caravans	7:00 News in French
6:00 Faithful	7:30 News in Hebrew
6:30 Children's programme	7:45 Variety show
6:45 Reports to Peking Place	8:30 News on the go
7:00 News in Arabic	9:10 The Cedar Tree
8:30 Arabic series	10:00 News in English
9:45 Arabic programme	11:15 Sunday variety show
11:15 Arabic series	11:10 Barnaby Jones
11:20 News in Arabic	
11:30 Barnaby Jones	

### RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Sign on	13:30 Hay Van Yagran
7:01 Morning show	15:00 Concert Hour
7:30 News Bulletin	16:00 News summary
7:40 Morning show	18:03 Easy listening
8:05 News	18:30 Old favourites
10:30 As I see it (Last Race)	17:00 In concert
11:00 Sign off	17:30 Radiotheque
12:00 Sign on and news headlines	18:00 News summary
12:03 Radiotheque	18:03 Album review
13:00 News summary	19:00 News Bulletin
13:03 Radiotheque	19:10 News in English
14:00 News Bulletin	19:50 Sign off
14:10 Music	

### AMMAN AIRPORT

ARRIVALS:	DEPARTURES:
7:50 Cairo (EA)	6:05 Damascus, Munich, Frankfurt (LH)
8:25 Muscat, Dhaka (RJ/GP)	7:30 Aqaba
9:00 Karachi, Dubai	7:40 Beirut, Paris (AF)
9:15 Kuwait	8:00 Beirut
10:00 Aqaba	8:45 Beirut (MEA)
10:20 Beirut	8:55 Cairo (EA)
12:40 Riyadh (SD)	10:30 Benghazi
17:15 Benghazi	11:00 Brussels, Amsterdam
17:30 Tehran	11:15 Tehran
17:30 Frankfurt	11:30 Vienna, Copenhagen
18:30 Cairo	12:00 Paris, London
19:00 Baghdad (IA)	13:00 Cairo
19:00 Beirut (MEA)	13:45 Riyadh (SD)
22:40 London (BA)	18:30 Cairo
22:45 Cairo	19:00 Jeddah
22:50 Rome (AZ)	20:00 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ/GP)
	23:40 Rawalpindi (BA)
	01:50 Dubai (AZ)

### EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Al Jofeh (77444)
Amman:	Shadi (25655)
Muhammad Shreim (76167)	Irbid:
Imham Al Ghubeshi	Al Fatt
Irabi:	Zar
Said Dahmash (3773)	Al Ahliyah
Zargu:	Tuad
Muhammad Hameed (83047)	Tamir (23024)
Pharmacies:	Al Noel (44433)
Amman:	Al Ahi (21127)
Umman (44554)	Tatna (44666)
Baher (39117)	Shmoun (62294)

### CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	36147-8
French Cultural Centre	37092
German Institute	41993
Soviet Cultural Centre	44203
Spanish Cultural Centre	24004
Hava Arts Centre	65195
Haven Youth City	67181
Y.W.C.A.	67231
Y.W.C.A.	67231
Amman Municipal Library	36111
University of Jordan Library	36111
Citadel Museum	39191
Folklore Museum	36191

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	34391-4
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36391-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	27111-3
Police headquarters	39141
Natchik (new patrol rescue police/English)	
Open 24 hours a day for emergency	21111, 37777
Arson information (ALIA)	55205
Jordan Television	3301-2
Radios, English Section	74124
First aid, fire, police	19
Fire headquarters	22090



# "Big Four" nations to organise meeting on aid for Turkey

ANKARA, Jan. 12 (R)—The United States, Britain, France and West Germany will arrange a meeting of experts in Bonn next week to organise a multilateral programme of economic and financial aid to Turkey, it was announced today.

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, who left for Bonn today after a 36-hour visit, told reporters he hoped the meeting would only be the beginning of an effort "to assist Turkey in a very serious short-term problem."

Turkey's troubled economy is in urgent need of fresh credits to tide it over severe difficulties arising from a foreign currency shortage.

Mr. Christopher, who brought a message from President Carter to Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit confirming Washington's commitment to participate fully in the assistance programme, said the United States was looking forward to cooperating with Turkey in defence as well as economic matters.

## U.S. oil stockpile is useless in emergency, argues energy expert

NEW YORK, Jan. 12 (R)—America's strategic oil stockpile could not be used in an emergency because there is no way to pump it out, a U.S. energy expert said yesterday.

Harvard University oil expert Robert Stobaugh called on the government to start diverting the 300,000 barrels a day that goes into stockpiles to dwindling regular oil inventories.

He said that this was necessary because the world oil situation was much worse than the government admitted. The crisis was caused by the halt in the flow of oil from Iran, the world's second largest oil exporter.

The U.S. strategic oil stockpile stands at about 70 million barrels in underground salt mines in Texas and Louisiana. It was set up to avoid the kind of shortages brought about by the 1973-74 Arab oil embargo.

President Carter has said that the aim was to amass a stockpile of one billion barrels of oil by 1985 in case of a future embargo. But the system as established, while allowing oil to be pumped into storage, has no facilities for pumping it out.

## Reactions to U.S. report on smoking vary widely

WASHINGTON, Jan. 12 (AP)—The U.S. surgeon general's new report on smoking is stirring fierce criticism from tobacco-growing states, but a major anti-smoking group gleefully predicts the report will enlist new recruits to the ranks of America's 30 million ex-smokers.

Legislators from Kentucky and North Carolina led the criticism yesterday after Joseph Califano, the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, and Surgeon General Julius Richmond issued the 1,200-page report.

The report concluded that evidence linking cigarettes to heart diseases, lung cancer and other illnesses is "overwhelming."

Senator Robert Morgan of North Carolina charged Mr. Califano with trying "to destroy the American tobacco industry" and further his own political ambitions.

Representative Walter Jones of the same state said the report contains nothing new and does not justify government attempts to interfere with an "individual's choice to smoke."

Senator Walter Huddleston of Kentucky said Mr. Califano "totally ignores, and the report barely acknowledges, progress that has been made toward producing a 'safer cigarette'."

The new report was issued on the 15th anniversary of the first surgeon general's smoking report, which linked cigarettes to lung cancer and led to warning labels on cigarette packages.

Mr. Califano said the report may prompt new efforts to require a stiffer warning label on cigarette packages and advertisements. The tobacco industry's institute dismissed the report as a reshuffle of old charges against tobacco.

Government figures show America's 54 million smokers puffed 615 billion cigarettes in 1978, still 100 billion more than in 1964 when there were fewer smokers. The percentage of adults who smoke has fallen sharply, from 42 per cent in 1964 to 34 per cent in 1978.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) says annual cigarette consumption fell by ten billion cigarettes immediately after the 1964 surgeon general's report and by 12 billion in 1969, when anti-smoking ads were broadcast in profusion. In other years since 1964, total consumption rose.

Mr. Califano said he will ask Congress to increase HEW's \$30 million smoking research and education budget in fiscal 1980. One goal this year will be to reach every pregnant woman "with a medical warning about the potential risks posed to her baby if she smokes," he said.

Mr. Califano denied that the government's tobacco price support programme, which President Carter has repeatedly endorsed, undercuts his anti-smoking efforts. "I don't think anybody in this country smokes because we subsidise the tobacco industry," he said.

A joint press statement released here said the U.S. would give its "full and active support" to a process of taking steps with other governments in solving Turkey's economic problems.

But Turkey's hopes for early economic and financial aid seemed once again dependent on a satisfactory relationship with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), senior American officials here said.

The Western countries were expecting a development in Ankara's relations with the IMF parallel to their efforts in helping Turkey out of economic crisis, they said.

Turkey signed a \$450 million agreement with the IMF last April

to be spread over four years. New negotiations on the release of \$38 million are expected to start soon.

The IMF wants the Turkish Government to take certain domestic economic steps before using more of the credit facility.

Mr. Christopher will stop over briefly in Bonn today to brief West German leaders on the outcome of his talks here before he returns to Washington.

West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt recognised the urgency of Turkey's economic needs by setting an early date for the meeting of financial and economic experts of the four Western countries, Mr. Christopher said.

In other news, Turkish and U.S. officials here initiated an agreement yesterday allowing an exchange of prisoners between the two countries. According to the agreement, which will come into force following ratification at a later date, four Americans serving jail sentences in Turkey will be transferred to American jails, with the same procedure being applied to seven Turks convicted of various offences in the United States.

Professor Stobaugh, who directs the Harvard Business School's energy research project, said that because there are no pumping facilities available, it was pointless not to use the 300,000 barrels a day for immediate use.

"What is the good of oil that cannot be pumped out?", he asked.

Professor Stobaugh said the situation will become more precarious the longer Iranian production is cut off. "The loss to world production from the closing down of Iranian production is about equal to that lost during the 1973 oil embargo. It is definitely not business as usual today," he said.

He complained that the U.S. government was not taking the situation seriously enough and urged immediate conservation and solar energy development.

Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said recently in a television interview that there was no immediate crisis and no need to divert oil at this time.

The Kiev entered the Mediterranean in late December. The Russian Navy is fitting out its third major aircraft carrier and has eventually believe the Minsk will eventually be sent into the Pacific.

They noted that the Russians in the last few months acquired a huge drydock for their major fleet base at Vladivostok—a facility they say is much bigger than needed for any present ship in the Soviet Pacific fleet.

Of particular interest, government sources said, is a new type of replenishment ship which left the Black Sea for the Mediterranean only a few days after the Kiev.

This support ship, which is said to be equipped to service the kind of planes and helicopters based on the Kiev, is about 200 metres long and displaces between 35,000 and 40,000 tons.

Although the Kiev and the replenishment ship, the Berezina, have not exercised together, experts say they believe that the Berezina likely will be used as a seagoing support base for the carrier and will allow the Kiev to remain away from land bases for long periods.

The U.S. Navy has long felt the Russians lagged in the ability to sustain their fleets at sea with replenishment ships, but the appearance of the Berezina suggests that, as government sources said, the Soviets have learned much.

The Russian interest in aircraft carriers is relatively recent, as its navy evolved from a coastal defence force to a fleet that ranged into virtually all the world's oceans.

Meanwhile the U.S. carrier force has leveled off at 13 ships.

U.S. carriers are bigger—up to 95,000 tons—and carry at least twice as many aircraft as the 36 aboard the Kiev carriers, but the Kiev carriers are armed with an array of weapons far more versatile than those on U.S. carriers, such as long-range, anti-ship missiles.

The Kiev class is unique among the world's carriers because its planes are advanced jets that can take off and land vertically. In addition, the Kiev is equipped with anti-submarine warfare helicopters.

Although the Russians list the Kiev as an anti-submarine warfare cruiser, U.S. Government sources said its variety of weapons and the character of its aircraft suggest the Kiev carriers have more extensive missions than that, including rocket and strafing attacks on opposing warships and targets on land.

The Ministry of Public Order announced the rewards for the capture of a welder and a rifle specialist. Both wanted men are in their thirties.

It was the first time since the restoration of democratic rule in Greece in July 1974 that the government has put a price on the arrest of suspects.

The pair are wanted in connection with the explosion of 500 home-made bombs in Athens on Dec. 17 which caused damage to buildings.

Two days ago, the Athens public prosecutor banned newspapers from reporting police investigations into the explosions.

An anonymous caller to a paper the day after the explosions claimed the bombs were planted by a right-wing group to mark the second anniversary of the killing of a deputy police chief.

At the same time, the political climate has been eased for those outside the country, there has also been a move to help political detainees inside Zaire.

The best known figure to be released so far is the former right hand man of President Mobutu, Mr. Nguzu Karl I Bond, who was once tipped to become the next president. President Mobutu has also removed restrictions on the Roman Catholic church.

Nonetheless, observers fear that with the relaxations, the dangers of unrest will increase rather than diminish. With its 250 different tribes living in an area half the size of Western Europe, Zaire remains a difficult place to rule.

"When I count my blessings," said one British diplomat, "I start by thanking God that I wasn't born to rule Zaire."

FINANCIAL TIMES NEWS-FEATURES

## Iraq, France agree on increased cooperation

PARIS, Jan. 12 (R)—Iraq is to export more oil to France in exchange for French technology and industrial plants, the French Government said yesterday. The boost to Iraqi-French trade followed three days of talks held here by visiting Iraqi Vice-President Taha Mohamed Ma'ruf.

The government said the two countries had agreed to step up political, economic and industrial cooperation. This included French arms sales to Iraq.

President Valery Giscard d'Estaing told Mr. Ma'ruf after talks at the Elysee Palace that France and Iraq were closer to each other as a result of the discussions, and trade cooperation was "greatly enhanced."

French officials said France's purchases of Iraqi oil would increase this year from a 1978 total of 20 million tonnes. In another energy project, France was ready to build a 600-megawatt nuclear power plant in Iraq.

Mr. Ma'ruf was assured by Prime Minister Raymond Barre, with whom he also held talks, that France was ready to help his country build up its defences, the officials said.

The Iraqi armed forces are already equipped with French Mirage F-1 fighter-bombers, helicopters and AMX-30 tanks, as well as a whole range of missiles.

President Giscard d'Estaing said after the talks yesterday lasting peace in the Middle East would be built on the unity of the Arab world, not on the divisions within it.

"That is why France advocates a global settlement associating all parties concerned, including representatives of the Palestinian people," he said.

Mr. Ma'ruf, who visited French nuclear reactor manufacturing installations, said Iraq wanted France to take a large share in his country's economic development programme.

Projects under discussion include the construction of oil refineries and gas liquefaction plants in Iraq, road building and a chain of hotels, officials said.

Mr. Ma'ruf's visit here ended a cool chapter in Franco-Iraqi relations following a shooting incident outside the Iraqi Embassy in Paris last July, in which a French policeman and an Iraqi security agent were killed.

There has been no sign that Taipei will soften its stance of refusing to negotiate with the communists. Trade contact was in the Peking package of reunification proposals in its New Year's Day message to Taipei when China and the U.S. formally established full diplomatic ties.

No customs duties were to be imposed on goods moving between the mainland and Taiwan.

China would sell Taiwan native produce, raw materials and industrial products. "We shall buy industrial and agricultural products from Taiwan too," the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the talks could take place at venues the Nationalist Chinese think suitable.

China hopes to have "extensive contacts and talk business" with Taiwanese industrialists, the New China News Agency reported today.

A Ministry of Foreign Trade spokesman was quoted by the agency as saying, "Our colleagues in Taiwan may send people here for business talks and we shall provide them with all facilities."

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A Ministry of Foreign Trade spokesman was quoted by the agency as saying, "Our colleagues in Taiwan may send people here for business talks and we shall provide them with all facilities."

China's new stance of refusing to negotiate with the communists. Trade contact was in the Peking package of reunification proposals in its New Year's Day message to Taipei when China and the U.S. formally established full diplomatic ties.

No customs duties were to be imposed on goods moving between the mainland and Taiwan.

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## Britons seek strict rules for ships with dangerous cargo

LONDON, Jan. 12 (R)—British politicians today called for stringent new rules for supertankers and other ships carrying dangerous cargoes near Britain, to reduce the risk of pollution or loss of life.

A report from an all-party parliamentary committee said the British and French governments should enforce control of sea traffic in the narrowest part of the English Channel, the crowded Dover Strait, which is only 21 miles wide.

The government should also press for wider powers for states to intervene in international waters nearby to forestall threatened pollution, and to detain substandard or ill-equipped ships in their ports and prosecute owners, the report said.

The committee suggested the possibility of making it compulsory for ships to carry a pilot near the British isles and that supertankers could be banned from vulnerable areas.

But the committee found no evidence that big ships were not environmentally the safest way to transport oil, and said supertankers were less accident-prone than smaller tankers.

The report recommended large vessels should be independently-operated systems, fail-safe handling, and a means to improve training should be improved.

The world's worst disaster occurred last May when the Liberian-registered Cadiz ran aground off the coast of France, spilling tons of crude into the sea.

Last May, oil from a tanker polluted 65 km of east English coastline. In October, a 30,000-ton Greek tanker, damaged soon after the accident, was on to beaches, though a pilot was averted.

On the transport of quantities of liquefied gas, the committee called for more research into effects of fire or explosion on the shipping industry, being slow to adopt equipment.

Now arrange the coded letters from the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumbles: PORGY, GLUEY, INJURE, UNFAIR

Answer: Where the short sprinter was unexpected successful—IN THE LONG RUN

THE Daily Crossword by Martha J. T.

ACROSS 1 Iranian ruler 5 Bette or Sammy 10 One of the avifauna 14 Anemic-looking 15 Dropped 16 Puzzled 17 Particle 18 Dickens character 19 Camera part 20 O'Neill play 23 Owns 24 Essay 25 Earth, for one 29 Point of land

31 Dep. 34 Peep show 35 Saint's insignia 36 Toots — 37 Child's party items 40 52 cards 41 Checkup item 42 Devour greedily 43 Baseball stat. 44 Mime 45 Linked series 46 Pindaric 47 Spongy ground 48 Child's sale item

57 Word of admonition 58 Residential contract 59 Pioneers' power source 60 Queen's river 61 Mary Ann Evans 62 European 63 "— we forget" 64 Impressions 65 Spectral

DOWN 1 Quarrel 2 "Hell — no fury..." 3 Maguey's cousin 4 Half: pref. 5 Beat 6 Edie or Don 7 Starlin 8 Lyra 9 "— the mood for..." 10 Like a tropical night 11 Listener's remark 12 Tom 13 Sprint 17 Root 22 Table crumb 25 Conalt

YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE SOLVED: SPROUT, FLY, FORM, ALASKA, ROE, IDIOT, SATURN, APT, RILL, ICE, STUM, ISEULT, WEST, ANTI, TANGS, REMANDA, GERMANY, BOA, RUE, FID, VEE, ATALANTA, NLANOS, ENTAGLED, SNAPE, REAP, ALMS, CHAPER, MYRA, DILL, ELUL, UPO, ENTERRIA, HART, SIE, STRAILED, ANET, ADE, SEANGE

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